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=> s trap? (3a) vector?
L1        697 TRAP? (3A) VECTOR?

=> s loxP (3a) (muta? or alter?)
L2        181 LOXP (3A) (MUTA? OR ALTER?)

=> s lox71 or lox66 or lox2272 or lox511
L3         39 LOX71 OR LOX66 OR LOX2272 OR LOX511

=> s l1 and (l2 or l3)
L4         10 L1 AND (L2 OR L3)

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5          9 DUP REM L4 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d bib abs 1-
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L5  ANSWER 1 OF 9  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN  2004:1036594  CAPLUS
TI  Conditional knockout ***vector*** for gene ***trapping*** and gene
    targeting using an inducible gene silencer for recombinase-mediated
    inversion
IN  Askew, G. Roger; Kanki, Kim L.
PA  Wyeth, John, and Brother Ltd., USA
SO  U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 41 pp.
    CODEN: USXXCO
DT  Patent
LA  English
FAN.CNT 1
    PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE      APPLICATION NO.     DATE
    ---------------    ----  --------  ------------------  --------
PI  US 2004241851      A1    20041202  US 2003-448395      20030530
PRAI US 2003-448395          20030530
AB  The invention relates to a method for conditionally knocking out and
    altering gene function for use in gene trapping and gene targeting.
    Specifically, the genetic sequence is a inducible gene silencer
    comprising: (a) a splice acceptor sequence; (b) an internal ribosomal
    entry site (IRES) sequence; (c) a nucleotide sequence coding for a
    reporter protein; (d) a polyadenylation sequence; and (e) a pair of
    oppositely oriented recombination site sequences flanking element (a)
    through (d), which cause single cycle inversions in the presence of a
    suitable recombinase enzyme. The invention also provides the sequences of
    gene silencer, element ***lox71*** and ***lox66*** , Simian virus
    40 splice acceptor and polyadenylation signal, and human gene GTX element
    IRES. The invention further relates to targeting of the inducible gene
    silencer to intron one of the HPRT locus in mouse ES cells.

L5  ANSWER 2 OF 9  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN  2003:377014  CAPLUS
DN  138:363819
TI  Methods for mutating genes in cells and animals using retroviral vector
    insertional mutagenesis
IN  Harrington, John Joseph; Jackson, Paul David; Jiang, Li
PA  Athersys, Inc., USA
SO  PCT Int. Appl., 132 pp.
    CODEN: PIXXD2
DT  Patent
LA  English
FAN.CNT 1
    PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE      APPLICATION NO.     DATE
    ---------------    ----  --------  ------------------  --------
PI  WO 2003040324      A2    20030515  WO 2002-US35405     20021104
    WO 2003040324      A3    20031211
        W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
           CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
           GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
           LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
           PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
           UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
           KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
           FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF,
           CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
    US 2003134421      A1    20030717  US 2002-288555      20021104
    EP 1451295         A2    20040901  EP 2002-780573      20021104
        R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
           IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK
PRAI US 2001-330978P       P     20011102
    WO 2002-US35405        W     20021104
AB  The present invention is in the fields of mol. biol., cell biol., and
    genetics. The invention is directed generally to mutating genes in cells
    in vitro and in multi-cellular organisms. The invention encompasses
    methods for mutating genes in cells using polynucleotides that act as
    insertional mutagens. Such methods are used to achieve mutation of a
    single gene to achieve a desired phenotype as well as mutation of multiple
    genes, required cumulatively to achieve a desired phenotype, in a cell or
    in a multi-cellular organism. The invention is also directed to methods
    of identifying one or more mutated genes, made by the methods of the
    invention, in cells and in multi-cellular organisms, by means of a tagging
    property provided by the insertional mutagen(s). The insertional mutagen
    thus allows identification of one or more genes that are mutated by
    insertion of an insertional mutagen. The invention is also directed to
    methods for correlating a phenotype with a gene by screening or selecting
    cells that have been mutated by an insertional mutagen incorporated into
    one or more genes in a cell and identifying the gene or genes causing the
    phenotype by means of a tagging property in one or more of the insertional
    mutagens. The invention is also directed to cells and multi-cellular
    organisms created by the methods of the invention and uses of the cells
    and multicellular organisms. The invention is also directed to libraries
    of cells created by the methods of the invention and uses of the
    libraries. An exemplary ***vector*** pDKO2 designed to ***trap***
    transcriptionally active genes using the function of the splice acceptor
    in the vector is described. PDKO2 (3'LTR-lox-S/A-x-IRES-DR-bGHpA-TK-PGK-
    lox-Y-5'LTR) contains vector backbone from self-inactivating retroviral
    vector pSIR and genetic elements including S/A:branch site and splice
    acceptor (from the intron of an immunoglobin gene heavy chain variable
    region), lox: ***lox71*** / ***lox66*** sequences, cre recombinase
    recognition sites, x:stop codons in all 3 reading frames, IRES: wild type
    internal ribosomal entry site from EMCV, DR:drug resistance gene for
    selection in the presence of neomycin, bGHpA: bovine growth hormone polyA
    sequence, TK: thymidine kinase, PGK: PGK promoter, and .PHI.:retrovirus
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packaging signal. Theor., when the vector is integrated into a gene, splicing can occur using endogenous splice donor at the end of exons and the splice acceptor provided by the vector. Once this splicing event occurs, a fusion transcript will be made resulting in a truncated protein of the trapped gene. IRES enables the expression of the drug selection marker when an active promoter is trapped, which allows selection of gene trap event. The retrovirus produced from RetroPack PT67 cells is used to infect Jurkat and gene trapping is detected by RT-PCR in genes for DHFR, HPRT, FasR, and Casp8 using their specific primers.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:970816 CAPLUS
DN 138:50870
TI Construction of ***trapping*** ***vector*** for preparation transgenic mouse with gene knocked out
IN Ide, Hiroyuki; Yamamura, Kenichi; Araki, Kimi
PA Japan Science and Technology Corporation, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 21 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2002369689	A2	20021224	JP 2001-157568	20010525
PRAI JP 2001-157568		20010525		

AB The invention provides a process of construction of ***trapping*** ***vector*** for prepn. transgenic mouse with gene knocked out. The ***trapping*** ***vector*** consists of several patterns of combination of inverted repeating sequence, spacer, wild type and ***mutate*** ***loxP*** sequence. The invention also provides a DNA and encoding protein sequence of gene Ayu6003 ***trapped*** with by ***trapping*** ***vector*** which is sequence homolog of E. coli Ftsj gene. The invention also provided a transgenic mouse with Ayu6003 disrupted which can be used for drug screening.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:914707 CAPLUS
DN 138:12018
TI Vectors with ***mutated*** ***loxP*** sequence for Cre-mediated gene-trap-based insertional mutagenesis, and use in transgenic or gene knockout methods
IN Ide, Hiroyuki; Yamamura, Kenichi; Araki, Yoshimi
PA Japan Science and Technology Corporation, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 22 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2002345477	A2	20021203	JP 2001-157567	20010525
PRAI JP 2001-157567		20010525		

AB Vectors for Cre-mediated gene trap insertional ***mutagenesis*** contg. a ***mutated*** ***loxP*** sequence, and use in generation of transgenic or gene knockout animals, are disclosed. The loxP sequence consisting of a inverted repeat sequence 1, and spacer sequence and a reverse repetitive sequence 2 in this order, and having mutations in the inverted repeat sequence 1 or a inverted repeat sequence 2, is used. Other genetic elements such as splicing acceptor or donor site, internal ribosomal entry site (IRES), marker gene, polyadenylation sequence, are also used. A gene trap method comprising introducing the vector into embryonic stem (ES) cells is claimed. Transgenic mice having disruptions in Tubedown-1 gene were generated from ES cells by introducing gene ***trap*** ***vectors*** of the invention.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:833542 CAPLUS
DN 135:367645
TI Vectors with ***mutated*** ***loxP*** sequence and antisense promoter for Cre-mediated gene-trap-based insertional mutagenesis, and use in transgenic or gene knockout methods
IN Taniguchi, Masaru; Karasawa, Mika
PA Japan Science and Technology Corporation, Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001085973	A1	20011115	WO 2000-JP5824	20000829
W: AU, CA, US				
RW: DE, FR, GB, IT				
JP 2001321174	A2	20011120	JP 2000-138938	20000511
CA 2379095	AA	20011115	CA 2000-2379095	20000829
EP 1281765	A1	20030205	EP 2000-955091	20000829
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
PRAI JP 2000-138938	A	20000511		
WO 2000-JP5824	W	20000829		

AB Vectors for Cre recombinase-mediated gene trap insertional ***mutagenesis*** contg. a ***mutated*** ***loxP*** sequence, antisense promoter transfer vector, and use in generation of embryonic stem cells (ES cells) having deficient expression of normal wild type genes, or gene knockout animals, are disclosed. The loxP sequence consisting of a inverted repeat sequence, ***lox71*** or ***lox66*** , or FRT sequence, and spacer sequence, are used. Other genetic elements such as splicing acceptor or donor site, internal ribosomal entry site (IRES), marker gene, are also used. Reporter genes or selection marker genes such as neomycin resistance gene (neoR), puromycin resistance gene, hygromycin resistance gene, and diphtheria toxin gene, are used for ES cell prepn. Thymidine kinase gene or diphtheria toxin gene fused to phosphoglycero kinase gene promoter can be also used. A gene trap method comprising introducing the vector into embryonic stem (ES) cells is claimed. Gene knockout mice are claimed. By inserting a powerful promoter into a definite position in a mutated locus, wherein the insertion of the gene ***trap*** ***vector*** of the ***trapped*** clone has occurred, in the direction opposite to the endogenous gene, moreover, the antisense RNA against the trapped gene is compulsively transcribed and thus the transcription product from the wild type gene is disrupted.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:300862 CAPLUS
DN 134:321557
TI Conditional gene trapping construct for mutational inactivation of all genes in mammalian cells
IN Kuehn, Ralf; Von Melchener, Harald; Altschmied, Joachim
PA Artemis Pharmaceuticals Gmbh, Germany; Frankgen Biotechnologie Ag
SO PCT Int. Appl., 78 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001029208	A1	20010426	WO 2000-EP10162	20001016
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1092768	A1	20010418	EP 1999-120592	19991016
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
CA 2387737	AA	20010426	CA 2000-2387737	20001016
EP 1222262	A1	20020717	EP 2000-974397	20001016
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
JP 2003512053	T2	20030402	JP 2001-532191	20001016
PRAI EP 1999-120592	A	19991016		
US 1999-162016P	P	19991027		
WO 2000-EP10162	W	20001016		

AB The present invention relates to a gene trapping construct which causes conditional mutations in genes, and the use of this gene trapping construct to mutationally inactivate all cellular genes. The gene trapping constructs comprises a functional DNA segments inserted in sense or antisense direction relative to the transcriptional orientation of the gene to be trapped and being flanked by two recombinase recognition sequences RRSs which are specific to site specific recombinase capable of inverting double stranded DNA segment. In addn. the invention relates to a cell, preferably a mammalian cell which contains the above mentioned construct. Moreover, the invention relates to the use of said cell for identification and/or isolation of genes and for the creation of transgenic organisms to study gene function at various developmental stages, including the adult. In conclusion, the present invention provides a process which enables a temporally and/or spatially restricted inactivation of all genes that constitute a living organism.
RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:64171 CAPLUS
DN 134:126757
TI Vectors with ***mutated*** ***loxP*** sequence for Cre-mediated gene-trap-based insertional mutagenesis, and use in transgenic or gene knockout methods
IN Yamamura, Ken-ichi; Araki, Kimi
PA Transgenic Inc., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001005987	A1	20010125	WO 2000-JP2916	20000502
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE,				

SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
CA 2379055 AA 20010125 CA 2000-2379055 20000502
EP 1201759 A1 20020502 EP 2000-922969 20000502
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL
PRAI JP 1999-200997 A 19990714
WO 2000-JP2916 W 20000502
AB Vectors for Cre-mediated gene trap insertional ***mutagenesis*** contg. a ***mutated*** ***loxP*** sequence, and use in generation of transgenic or gene knockout animals, are disclosed. The loxP sequence consisting of a reverse repetitive sequence 1, and spacer sequence and a reverse repetitive sequence 2 in this order, a mutation is transferred into a part of the reverse repetitive sequence 1 or a part of the reverse repetitive sequence 2. Other genetic elements such as splicing acceptor or donor site, internal ribosomal entry site (IRES), marker gene, polyadenylation sequence, are also used. A gene trap method comprising introducing the vector into embryonic stem (ES) cells is claimed. Mouse, rat, rabbit, guinea pig, pig, sheep, or goat can be used as transgenic animals. Various gene ***trap*** ***vectors*** were constructed and introduced into ES cells. ES cell colonies contg. a single copy of the vector and retaining the ***lox71*** sequence were selected by .beta.-gal marker gene expression. Transgenic mouse were generated.
RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
DUPLICATE 1
AN 2000:433494 BIOSIS
DN PREV200000433494
TI Exchangeable gene trap using the Cre/mutated lox system.
AU Araki, Kimi; Imaizumi, Takashi; Sekimoto, Tomohisa; Yoshinobu, Kumiko; Yoshimuta, Junichiro; Akizuki, Miwa; Miura, Katsutaka; Araki, Masatake; Yamamura, Ken-ichi [Reprint author]
CS Institute of Molecular Embryology and Genetics, Kumamoto University School of Medicine, Kuhonji 4-24-1, Kumamoto, 862-0976, Japan
SO Cellular and Molecular Biology (Noisy-Le-Grand), (July, 1999) Vol. 45, No. 5, pp. 737-750. print.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 11 Oct 2000
Last Updated on STN: 10 Jan 2002
AB The gene trap technique is a powerful approach for characterizing and mutating genes involved in mouse development. However, one shortcoming of gene trapping is the relative inability to induce subtle mutations. This problem can be overcome by introducing a knock-in system into the gene trap strategy. Here, we have constructed a new gene ***trap*** ***vector*** , pU-Hachi, employing the Cre-mutated lox system (Araki et al., 1997), in which a pair of mutant lox, ***lox71*** and ***lox66*** , was used to promote targeted integrative reaction by Cre recombinase. The pU-Hachi carries splicing acceptor (SA)- ***lox71*** -internal ribosomal entry site (IRES)-beta-geo-pA-loxP-pA-pUC. By using this vector, we can carry out random insertional mutagenesis as the first step, and then we can replace the beta-geo gene with any gene of interest through Cre-mediated integration. We have isolated 109 trap clones electroporated with pU-Hachi, and analyzed their integration patterns by Southern blotting to select those carrying a singlecopy of the ***trap*** ***vector*** . By use of some of these clones, we have succeeded in exchanging the reporter gene at high efficiency, ranging between 20-80%. This integration system is also quite useful for plasmid rescue to recover flanking genomic sequences, because a plasmid vector sequence can be introduced even when the pUC sequence of the ***trap*** ***vector*** is lost through integration into the genome. Thus, this method, termed exchangeable gene trapping, has many advantages as the trapped clones can be utilized to express genes with any type of mutation.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1998:265521 CAPLUS
DN 129:36929
TI Selective disruption of genes transiently induced in differentiating mouse embryonic stem cells by using gene trap mutagenesis and site-specific recombination
AU Thorey, Irmgard S.; Muth, Katrin; Russ, Andreas P.; Otte, Jurgen; Reffelmann, Armin; Von Melchner, Harald
CS Laboratory for Molecular Hematology, Department of Hematology, University of Frankfurt Medical School, Frankfurt Am Main, 60590, Germany
SO Molecular and Cellular Biology (1998), 18(5), 3081-3088
CODEN: MCEBD4; ISSN: 0270-7306
PB American Society for Microbiology
DT Journal
LA English
AB A strategy employing gene trap mutagenesis and site-specific recombination (Cre/loxP) has been used to identify genes that are transiently expressed during early mouse development. Embryonic stem cells expressing a reporter plasmid that codes for neomycin phosphotransferase and Escherichia coli LacZ were infected with a retroviral gene ***trap*** ***vector*** (U3Cre) carrying coding sequences for Cre recombinase (Cre) in the U3 region. Activation of Cre expression from integrations into active genes resulted in a permanent switching between the two selectable marker genes and consequently the expression of .beta.-galactosidase (.beta.-Gal). As a result, clones in which U3Cre had disrupted genes that were only transiently expressed could be selected. Moreover, U3Cre-activating cells acquired a cell autonomous marker that could be traced to cells and tissues of the developing embryo. Thus, when two of the clones with inducible U3Cre integrations were passaged in the germ line, they generated spatial patterns of .beta.-Gal expression.
RE.CNT 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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		DB=PGPB,USPT,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L4	lox71 or lox66 or lox2272 or lox511	40
☐	L3	L1 and L2	10
☐	L2	(lox P or loxP) near3 (mutat$ or alter$)	95
☐	L1	trap$ near3 vector$	1113

END OF SEARCH HISTORY